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Scott & Scott,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Gilmer & Gilmer,  
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)

Adams & Staples,  
Second floor, Tate building.

Scates & Scates,  
North Room, Patrick Rowin rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.

#### Apothecaries and Druggists.

R. W. Glenn, M.D.,  
West Market Street, McConnell building.

Porter & Eckel,  
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

#### Auctioneers.

W. L. Edwards,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

#### Book Stores.

M. O. Sterling,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

#### Barbers.

W. L. Edwards,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

#### Bankers and Insurance Agents.

Henry G. Kellogg,  
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

Wilson & Shober,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

#### Boot and Shoe Makers.

E. K. Smith,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Thos. S. Hays,  
Davis st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

#### Cigar Manufacturers.

A. Beckmann,  
South Elm, Caldwell block.

#### Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

John A. Friswell,  
South Elm, near Depot.

Wm. Collins,  
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

#### Contractor in Brick-work.

David McNight,  
South Elm, near Depot.

#### Contractors in Wood-work.

J. J. Collier,  
Jas. L. Oakley.

#### Confectioners.

J. DeSmet,  
Tate building, corner stairs.

J. Harper Lemley, Jr.,  
South Elm.

#### Dress-Making and Fashions.

Mrs. N. Mawson,  
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. L. Dunbar,  
Next door to Times Office.

#### Dentists.

J. W. Hockett,  
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

E. Scott,  
East Market, Albright's block.

#### Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

W. E. Moore,  
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. H. Bantam,  
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)

A. Weatherly,  
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

W. D. Trotter,  
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. R. May,  
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)

S. C. Dodson,  
West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. Sloan & Sons,  
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

C. G. Yates,  
South Elm.

Smith & Gilmer,  
Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Hume,  
East Market street.

E. Steele,  
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

D. W. C. Brinkley,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Regart & Murray,  
East Market, South Side.

#### Foundry and Machine Shop.

J. H. Torrey,  
Washington st., on the Railroad.

#### Grocers and Confectioners.

Starrett & White,  
East Market, next Post Office.

#### General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.

Louis Ziemer,  
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

#### Gulford Land Agency of North-Carolina.

Jas. B. Greiter, Gen'l Agent,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

#### Harness-makers.

J. W. S. Porter,  
East Market st., near Court House.

James E. Thom,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

#### Hotels.

Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reese, proprietor,  
Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors,  
West Market, near Court House.

Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,  
East Market, near Court House.

#### Livery Stables.

W. J. Edmondson,  
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East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams,  
West Market, opposite Court House.

#### Musical and Musical Instruments.

Prof. F. B. Maurice,  
South Elm, (see adv.)

#### Nurseriesmen.

Wheatbrook & Co.,  
Washington, near Railroad.

# THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

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NO. 14.

#### Photographers.

Hughes & Yates,  
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

#### Physicians.

A. S. Porter,  
West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glenn,  
West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. K. Hall,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

J. E. Logan,  
Corner West-Market and Greene.

#### Sign Painting.

A. W. Ingold,  
South Elm, Patriot building.

#### Sewing Machines.

D. H. LeFah,  
Salisbury st.

#### Tailors.

W. L. Fowler,  
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

#### Tinners.

Jas. E. O'Sullivan,  
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

C. G. Yates,  
South Elm.

#### Tomb-Stones.

Henry G. Kellogg,  
South Elm.

#### Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. D. Farrar,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott,  
East Market, Albright's block.

#### Gulford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lind-

sey.

Sherriff, Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain.

Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.

Public Register, William U. Steiner.

County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragdale.

#### U. S. Officials.

Frederick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,

Garrett's building, up stairs.

Assistant's Office, Jesse Wheeler,

West Market, near Court House.

Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,

South Elm.

Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. E. Keogh,

Tate building, up stairs.

Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,

South Elm, Benbow's building.

GROWING OLD.—Alas! for him who grows old without growing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates when he is excluded by the present. The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lesson which he gives.

The eye becomes dim, the ear dull, the tongue falters, the feet totter, all the senses refuse to do their office, and from every side resounds the call, "Set thine house in order, for the term of thy pilgrimage is at hand."

The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of manhood die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which disconnected from visible world, we can prepare in silence for the world that is unseen.

EXAMINING THE BOTTOM OF WELLS. It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. Hold a mirror, when the sun is shining brightly, so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw, or other small object, can be perfectly seen from the surface.

In the same way one can examine the bottoms of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward.

HOW TO KEEP FRESH MEAT.—Steak (pork and beef), sausages, pudding, etc., can be kept fresh the "year round" by frying and seasoning when fresh, the same as for the table, packing down in crocks or lard cans, and pouring hot lard over them, covering about one inch. When needed, scrape off the lard and heat through. This is valuable information to farmers and others who kill a beef and dispose of a portion at a low rate, and then are unable to procure fresh meat during the summer. Those who have adopted this plan assert that it is impossible to detect any difference between the preserved and the recently prepared meats.

#### WE WILL NEVER LEAVE THE LAND.

BY REV. GEO. G. SMITH, JR.

Comrade! you stood beside me  
In the hottest of the fight  
And you braved the storm of battle  
With all a strong man's might!  
Now, comrade, stand up nearer,  
Grasp me firmly by the hand—  
And swear by Heaven with me  
You will never leave the land!

'Tis the land our grand old fathers  
Won from forest and from foe,  
Made theirs by noble daring,  
And with many a bloody blow!  
Our sisters here lie buried,  
And here our mothers lie!  
Our bones must rest beside them,  
When God wills that we shall die.

We cannot yield to menials,  
And to strangers hard and cold—  
We cannot yield the grave-yard,  
And our father's mansions old!  
And no threat of chains and halter,  
And no threat of prison cell,  
Shall drive us weeping exiles  
From the land we love so well!

We have not feared the battle,  
Nor the rain and chilling wind!  
We shall not shrink from suffering,  
As shrinks the craven hind!  
And doing well and suffering well  
Shall pass away the night,  
And all its sorrows be forgot,  
In the glory of the light!

Then trust in God, my brother!  
Our fathers' God and ours,  
Who has blessed us with such sunshine—  
Such fruits and glowing flowers,  
And, comrade, we'll not leave her,  
But bide with her till we die!  
And in her sacred bosom  
Shall our wearied bodies lie.

#### DROP THAT PAPER!—Yes, drop it.

Too niggardly and mean to subscribe and pay for your county paper, which is steadily laboring for the promotion of your welfare—you have been sponging on your neighbors ever since it was established. You are always eager to read it, and frequently before it reaches the hands of its honorable owner, it is crumpled and torn by your fumbling fingers. Drop it! Never pick it up and read it again, unless you can do so with the proud consciousness that you have the right—a right secured in a legitimate way. If you are too poor to aid in sustaining it, let us know, and we will send you the paper gratuitously. But it is downright meanness in you, when you are as able as your neighbor, to send your children through the snow, and sleet, and rain to borrow it. Be a man and help us.

#### MORE ROBINSON CRUSOES.

In November last, the brig Amherst, from New Zealand, picked up a boat with ten men near Enderby Island, one of the Auckland group, and they proved to be probably the only survivors of fifty-six passengers and a crew of twenty-seven persons, who sailed in the ship General Grant from Australia for London, May 4th, 1866; and the vessel had not been heard from till the Amherst picked up these men.

It seems that the General Grant, in passing the Auckland Islands, got into a dead calm, and on the 14th of May, in spite of every exertion, floated nearer and nearer the rocky coast, and finally settled into an immense rocky cavern and was wrecked. Two boats were swamped, but the other two got to land with a part of the provisions saved from the wreck. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, and many of them were poorly clothed, and some were without shoes; hence a fire was one of the first things to be desired. They had but one lucifer match, and the greatest care was taken to procure kindling, and to protect the precious flame when first raised; and the fire then kindled was not allowed to go out for nearly eighteen months. Two or three birds were caught and a few limpets, which these poor ship-wrecked people heartily enjoyed. Some old huts were also discovered, which had probably sheltered other sufferers. Their destitute condition, and lack of food, brought on dysentery, which caused terrible suffering. But they rallied gradually and began to adapt themselves to their new position. They caught seals enough to live on, and made their skins into garments and shoes, and they also succeeded in making salt. They found rabbits on one

of the islands, also some wild pigs which they contrived to catch by means of an ingenious sort of hook, and they finally became quite comfortably supplied with food.

One of their number died in September last, and previously one boat with four men, including Bartholomew Brown, of Newburyport, Mass., the chief officer, had left the island hoping to reach New Zealand; but they have not been heard from since. Several vessels had passed in sight without noticing their signals, and their signal fires were not seen by the Amherst, but the islanders put off in a boat and succeeded in reaching her. The whole story is a most remarkable one, and a fine illustration of the oft-repeated adage that fact is stranger than fiction.—*Congregationalist.*

ANGER.—Do you feel angry from any cause? Let not the sun go down upon your wrath, but hasten to relieve your mind by humiliation and prayer, before the darkness of the night of passion sets in upon you, and you stumble and fall a victim to crime and disease. Turn your eyes heavenward, think what a sinner you are, and that your Redeemer and Saviour instructs you to forgive your enemies, and pray for them.

Have you cause for anger? Forget and forgive. For how can you ask God to do for you what you are not willing to extend to an erring fellow creature? Pray God to give you a spirit of meekness and forbearance, and to mould your heart after that of the Saviour's.

Utter these sentiments in faith, that living faith of which if a man drink he will thirst no more; and the word of truth for it, as found in science as well as revelation, your pleasant and unhappy temper will subside, and an approving conscience will vanish all your trouble, and all the consequences your anger would have led you to. The moral gloom that was gathering about your soul will vanish before the Sun of Righteousness, as the mists of the morning before the king of day.

It is said that kisses, like the faces of Philosophers, vary. Some are as hot as a coal of fire, some are as sweet as honey, some as milk, some as tasteless as long-drawn soda. Stolen kisses have more nutmeg and cream than any other sort, and are consequently the most enjoyable of all.

#### OLD TIME WINTERS.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695 and the winters of 1697 and 1699, were nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France, the wine plantations were almost all destroyed; nor have they yet recovered from that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people traveled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold.—Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of 23 feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755, the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in 15 minutes with ice one eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet, below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished.

The winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

HAVE YOU ENEMIES.—Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man without enemies is seldom good for anything. He is so easily worked that everyone has a hand in it. A sterling actor is one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks. He is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as air; they keep him alive and active.

A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "They are sparks which if you do not blow will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you but do as they desire, and thus open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk: there will be a reaction if you but perform your duty, and hundred who were once alienated from you will flock to you, and acknowledge their error.

A BLOW AND A KISS.—"I strike 'oo" cried a little boy in a sharp tone to his sister.

"I kiss 'oo" said his sister, stretching out her arms and putting up her rosy lips in a sweet kiss.

Tommy looked a look of wonder.—Did his little ears here aright? They did, for there was a kiss on Susie's lips. A smile broke over his angry face like sunshine on a black cloud.

"I kiss too," he then said; and the little brother and sister hugged and kissed each other right heartily. A kiss for a blow is better than tit for tat isn't it?

Wonders of the Human Hand.—The rapidity of motion in some of the muscles of the fingers which are most used is truly astonishing, and were it not for its commonness, could not fail to arrest often our attention. Who can calculate the muscular movements of a day's work in writing, consisting of ten thousand words? No wonder David the king could say when he looked at this little instrument, had he thought of no other part of the system, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Quite a large treatise was written on the hand, not many years ago, in England by Dr. Bell; and a "Youth's Book on the Hand," for Sabbath Schools, has been recently published in Boston.

Among the wonders of this part of the human frame, is its capability of being formed into a drinking cup. It has even been called the cup of Diogenes. By a slight effort, as you know it may be so shaped that we may bring with it to our mouths several ounces of fluid. Dr. Lamb, of London, who held that man was not a drinking animal, because in a pure state of nature he could not obtain any drink, must surely have forgotten the hand!

But once more; the hand is so constructed that we can grasp with it bodies of almost any shape, square, cylindrical or globular. We can hold an egg so closely in the hand as to conceal it entirely from view, and even to exclude from it both air and water. Is there a machine in the wide world, who can so construct an artificial hand and fingers that they will hold or enclose, with nearly the same facility and perfection, bodies of such various shapes?—*Alcott's Laws of Health.*

GREAT MORAL IDEAS.—We hear a good deal in these latter days about the party of "great moral ideas." So far as we are able to discover, the "great moral idea" of those who specially sport that pretension is to hold on to power at any cost, and the most immortal of all ideas, a disloyal, traitorous and rebellious idea, in fact, is to try and get away from them. It was a happy conceit to describe the gorging of a party at the public crib, the greedy and voracious clinging to the public udders, never letting go the same except to snap at all who are suspected of entertaining like virtuous appetites as "great moral ideas." Unless this is what is meant by the phrase, we know not what it is. It is true that the leading characters thus distinguished, have illustrated their disinterested philanthropy by the great moral idea of abolishing slavery in other people's States, giving suffrage to other people's colored population, and repenting generally of other people's sins, but these are only means to an end, which end is the great moral idea of official flesh-pot and plum-pudding sinecures. It is edifying to behold the air of conscious sanctity with which the party of moral ideas regales itself with physical comforts, looking daggers at the same time at all carnally-minded sinners whose mouths are immortally watering at the sight of so much marrow and fatness, when they have done nothing to deserve it, never having meddled with other people's business, nor proved that "great moral ideas" are entirely consistent with the most immoral political practices. Plain people might be inclined to look upon it as the greatest of moral ideas to restore the mutual confidence and peace of the American people, but the party of "great moral ideas," who, in that event would find their vocation gone, look upon this as so near akin to a vice that it is little better than rank treason.

A HOLY LIFE.—The rising of the sun is known by its shining beams; the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving; even so certainly is the presence of God's Spirit known by the shining light of holy conversation; even so the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin, and a fervent desire to keep God's commandments; even so certainly the life and liveliness of faith is known by the good motives of the heart, by the bestirring of all power both of the soul and body, to do whatsoever God wills us to be doing as soon as we know he would have us do it. He that hath this evidence hath a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face; he that hath this broad seal of eternal life, and such a man shall live forever.

Family Courtesies.—In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your children, and your children are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants, if you expect them to please you.

Some men are pleasant in the household and nowhere else. We have seen such men. They are good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own house you would have thought that they were angels, almost; but if you had seen them on the street or in the store, or any where else out of the house, you would have thought them almost demoniac. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or among strangers, we hold ourselves with self-respect, and endeavor to act with propriety; but when we get home we say to ourselves: "I have played a part long enough, and am now going to be natural." So we are ugly and snappish and blunt, and disagreeable.

We lay aside those little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, and that make the hardest thing like velvet and make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places where it will be profitable—where it will bring silver and gold.—*National Freeman*

Little Frank was taught that every one was made of dust. One day he was watching the dust in the street as the wind was whirling it in eddies.—"What are you thinking of?" asked his mother. "O," said Frank, with a serious face, "I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little boy."



# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

## FEALTY TO THE FLAG.

Sergeant Bates has finished his march. Since January last he has traversed the Sunny South, alone and on foot, commencing at Vicksburg, Miss., going almost due east to South Carolina, where he struck north to Washington. During all this long march he has carried a large American flag unfurled, that all might see, and although he has gone unarmed and without money in his pocket, he was not at any time molested nor did he suffer for any of the necessities in the shape of food or refreshment.

This march by Sergeant Bates has accomplished no possible good. Every reasoning man of the slightest judgment or good sense, has known that throughout all the South there existed a greater fealty to the flag than could possibly exist in the breasts of those who have pronounced it "a flaunting lie" and "hate's polluted rag."

This march was undertaken by Sergeant Bates, as he says, to prove to the Radicals that there exists no hostility to the flag in the South. If it were possible to change the frantic views of a bigot, then the success of Sergeant Bates' undertaking should be sufficient to accomplish such a desired result. But no, these cannot be moved, and it matters not how much fealty to the flag, the Constitution, and the old Union is displayed by the brave Southern people, the iron rule of fanatical tyranny over them will cease only when the laws, liberties, and persons of the white people have been irredeemably placed under the domination of the ignorant and beastly black savages.

It matters not how many times Sergeant Bates, or any other soldier, may march through the brave Southern land, from extremity to extremity, carrying the flag of his country, and proclaiming the constitution as the patriot fathers of the revolution as the supreme fundamental law of the land; it matters not how kindly and enthusiastically he may be received and honorably provided for; it matters not that "rebel" cities turn out en masse, to bid him welcome; it matters not that brave men, who have suffered on many a battle-field for the "lost cause," cheered him on his way; it matters not that fair women, whose devotion to and sacrifice for a cause, were worthy a Spartan heroine, waved their handkerchiefs in encouragement, as he passed; it matters not that he waved his silken flag in triumph from the dome of the first "rebel" capitol, at Montgomery, and from the last, at Richmond.—All these things were of no consequence to the destructive Jacobins, who have shut their eyes to the fact that the war has ceased, and are willing to stop short of nothing but the political degradation of every true white man in the South.

The success of Sergeant Bates so incensed the Jacobin mob that, when he arrived at Washington, and sought the dome of the Capitol, which Capitol is now disgraced by an infamous body of thieves, plunderers, murderers and incarnate fiends, he was denied the privilege of ascending and waving his flag therefrom.

Here is a picture of political toleration in free America!

After traversing the length and breadth of the "rebel" country, without molestation or resistance, and waving his flag from the domes of the former "rebel" capitols, he met with Radical resistance at the doors of the Capitol at Washington!

Had Sergeant Bates met with "rebel" resistance it would have been Jacobin delight, but in all his travels he found none so mean as to insult the flag until it was done by Radicals at Washington.

While all this accomplishes nothing that will influence Jacobin traitors to change a particle in their course of out lawry and destruction, it has made for Sergeant Bates an undying name.—He is denounced as a "dirty scoundrel" and "rebel" by the Jacobin press, but so long as the history of America lives so long will the march of Sergeant Bates occupy one of its brightest

pages, and as it is read by future generations, curses will descend to the graves of those fanatics of 1868 who insulted the American flag at the threshold of the American Capitol.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

**PERSEVERANCE.**—Henry Clay thus spoke: Constant, persevering application, will accomplish anything. To this quality, if I may be allowed to speak of which I owe the little success which I have attained. Left in early life to work my own way alone, without friends or pecuniary resources, and with none other than a common education, I saw that the pathway before me was steep and rugged, and the height upon which I had ventured to fix the eye of my ambition could be reached only by toil most severe and a purpose the most indomitable. But, shrinking from no labor, disheartened by no obstacles, I struggled on. No opportunity, which the most watchful vigilance could secure, to exercise my power, was permitted to pass by unimproved.

**A SNAKE STORY.**—The following story, from *Cassell's Magazine*, is actually enough to make one's chignon stand on end:

In speaking of snakes, I am reminded of an anecdote I once heard of the wife of an Indian railway official, who was trimming with a large knife some plants which formed a border to a flower bed. She was cutting the tops off, and while so engaged, she was seized by seeing the coils of one of the most deadly serpents of the country among the leaves. With a loud shriek she dropped the knife and the plants, and a man employed in the garden ran to her assistance. On hearing the cause of her alarm, he sought to kill the snake with his hoe; the creature was plainly to be seen writhing about but although struck, it made no effort to escape, or turn on its assailant. At last it lay motionless, and the gardener ventured to pick it up, when he found it was headless. To the horror of the lady, the head was discovered among the leaves which she had thrown down on seeing the snake; she had grasped it unconsciously among the tops of the plants, and with her garden knife had severed it from the body. The bite of that species of snake was usually fatal in six hours.

## ELECTRICAL JEWELRY.

M. Trouve, a Parisian jeweler, has recently created quite a sensation in that city by the production of some remarkable gold ornaments, consisting of scarf-pins, charms, and hair ornaments, in which, by means of ingenious mechanism moved by electricity, some curious and startling effects are realized. Already fifteen articles of this sort are advertised: first comes a grenadier, in complete uniform, standing in front of a gabion, and beating a drum, performing any air desired; then a monkey seated upon a drum and playing a violin; a Turk's head with a cap on, which opens and shuts its mouth and eyes; a death's head in a jockey-cap, whose eyes and mouth also move; a rabbit striking alternately two drumsticks upon a bell placed in front of him; a double spherical bell, which sounds an alarm; a Lilliputian revolving magnet, which attains a velocity of 100 to 120 revolutions per second; a rabbit, similar to the one above described, but with the movement uncovered; a death's head moving its eyes and mouth, as if speaking; a Turk, moving the eyes horizontally and the lower jaw vertically; a monkey making grimaces, whose eyes turn through a half circumference; and as the upper half has the color of the animal, it appears as if the eye lids drooped, as is the case with monkeys; a decapitated head upon the table, which talks and rolls its eyes.

These are all arranged to be worn as scarf pins and of course are very small. For a charm M. Trouve makes a minute theatrical stage, upon which two figures, Harlequin and Columbine, execute a ballet. One of the most beautiful head ornaments described is a hummingbird, studded with diamonds, which move both wings and tail. The wings delicately balanced, are moved by a small electro-magnet weighing two grains—they vibrate through about an inch of space, make five vibrations a second, and continue in motion for four hours. Another is a butterfly whose wings move with equal freedom, though not as rapidly. The body being small, the mechanism is sometimes placed within a flower, upon which the insect appears to be resting.

The power by which all these life-like movements are produced, is obtained from a minute battery placed

in the waistcoat pocket, or in some part of the dress—or for head ornaments it may even be concealed in the folds of the hair. It consists of a plate of zinc and one of carbon, contained within a closely fitting case, which is half filled with an acid solution of mercuric sulphate. So long as the case remains upright, the liquid does not come in contact with the plates and there is no action—but on inverting it, or placing it horizontally, a current is set in motion which continues until the zinc or the solution is exhausted. The electricity thus developed is conveyed to the jewels by a fine, flexible, metallic cord, and they are put in action by simply reversing the battery case. The time during which these movements continue is quite remarkable.—In death's head and a rabbit, like those just mentioned, they have been maintained during nine hours a day, for six months uninterruptedly, without exhausting the battery. Moreover, the price of these articles is quite reasonable. Scarf-pins like the ones spoken of, costs with the electromotor and connections, from sixty francs up ward.—*Yale Courant.*

**GEORGIA ELECTION.**—Augusta Ga., May 1. General Meade has issued an order convening the Board of Registers at Atlanta, on the 4th instant, to count the returns of the election, and report the officers elected to the Commanding General. The Board is empowered to examine into the conduct of election, abuse, frauds, &c., and report the facts. The Board has power to send for persons and papers, and all authority necessary to make an investigation. Ample preparations will be made for the accommodation of members of the Southern Press Association which meets there in Convention on Wednesday, 6th inst.

## ENGROSSED REPORT ON RELIEF FROM POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

We, the undersigned committee on "Relief from Political Disabilities," having investigated the claims of those presented for our consideration, most respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, The persons hereinafter named, are disqualified to hold office by the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States known as the Howard amendment, and whereas, they have evidenced that they are in hearty accord with the reconstruction acts of Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That we petition the Congress of the United States, to remove their disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned article of the Constitution.

J. W. HOOD, Chairman,  
A. W. TOLLEGE,  
S. J. FORKNER,  
C. C. JONES,  
GEO. W. GABAGAN,  
JAMES HAY,  
R. W. KING,  
W. NICHOLSON, Com.

The above is the report from the Committee on Relief from Political Disabilities, appointed by the State Convention. We copy from the *Standard* a list of those recommended to be relieved in this and neighboring counties.

**Forsythe.**—Joseph S. Phipps, E. A. Vogler, John G. Sides, Wm B. Stipe, John M. Stoltz, Allen Spach, Israel Moser, Thomas J. Wilson, Wm Chisard, Wm F. Clifton.

**Darlington.**—Evander Davis, Emory Davis, David Lofton, Willis Cecil, Ephraim Hampton, Henderson Adams, Green H. Lee.

**Stokes.**—John J. Shaffer, James Harris, A. H. Joyce, J. B. Young, Aquilla Moore, J. J. Martin, Wm V. Shelton, Eaton B. Ferri, J. R. Sewell, W. B. Vaughan, Ambrose Jessup, Wm M. Gordon, Ira E. Gentry.

**Surry.**—Drury McGee, Jno Nichols, Thomas Martin, A. H. Knapp, T. S. Williams, J. C. Thompson, C. H. Kepp, C. C. McMickle, Joel Hurt, Wm Hodges, Martin Payne, B. F. Scott, George A. Jarvis, Jas Venable, J. S. Pedigree, Martin Axum, Jas Nations, Jno McCloud, Isaac Armfield, Jeremiah Cay, Gideon Bryant.

**Yadkin.**—Moses Glass, Moses Chapel, McCan Castevens, S. S. Speer, Thomas Hanes, Jonathan Wagoner, George Long, George Nix, E. C. Brown, David Hatching, Aquilla Speere, J. S. Jones, Thomas F. Martin, Wm W. Patterson, Samuel C. Welch, George D. Williams, Winston Fleming, Barnett C. Myers, James H. Myers, Wm H. Rodwell, H. Thompson, P. L. Pultert, J. N. Vestal, John Holcomb, Jesse Reives, R. M. Pearson, Lexton Jones, Jesse Lackey.

**Rockingham.**—Thos Settle, Thos A. Ragland.

**Darrie.**—Uriah H. Phelps, W. B. March, John B. Williams.

**Rowan.**—Jos A. Hawkins, Nat Boyden, Levi Trexler, Geo M. Barnhardt, W. P. Atwell, Peter Williamson.

**Guilford.**—Joseph Haskings, Barnabas Pain, Wyatt W. Ragsdale, John Hyatt, Robt P. Dick, John W. Kirkman, Frederick Fentress, Andrew C. Marrow,

Calvin Corsey, Abram Clapp, Geo W. Bowman, David Greeson, Newton D. Moody, Robt M. Stafford, W. M. McBane. **Randolph.**—Jno Pope, Henry Presnell, McGee, James Latham, B. A. Sellers, J. R. Bulla, Albert Julian, Jas P. Fox, A. G. Jennings, Elijah Whitney.

## PICKINGS.

Wheat crops good throughout the State.

Va. election postponed.

Caswell, the Banner County.

Not a single Sealwag in Yanceyville.

Gen. Schofield nominated as Secretary of war.

Foot races all the rage in Weldon.

The Local of the Raleigh Register is certainly in a bad fix having lately received a bouquet from one of the fair sex, and an interrogation about love from another. We pity him.

Another civil war in Mexico.

Hon. Nat. Boyden is the only Conservative elected to Congress in the State.

A Big dog in Wilmington keeps the Local of the Star in a "dreadful state of uncertainty."

From the number of notices of Barber shops in the Wilmington Star, we infer that the Local of that paper don't pay much for "tonsorial operations."

King Theodorus, of Abyssinia Killed and the Government under English rule.

The daily edition of the Raleigh Standard has been suspended because it would not sustain itself.

A young man in New Hampshire has just been released from jail, after an imprisonment of three years, for the nonpayment of a tax of three dollars.

The revenue from distilled spirits during the last three months is \$7,317,07, in this State.

At Lynn, Mass., 50,000 pairs of shoes a day are now being manufactured.

The white men of Salisbury have given a colored barber who voted the Conservative ticket, \$250 to start a shop.

The new St. James hotel, Boston, boasts 16 miles of bell wire.

There is a young lady in Camden so refined in her language, that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel."

The funniest incident that has lately transpired is the case of a doting mother, who, being satisfied that her child merited a flogging, first had him placed under the influence of chloroform.

A new billiard saloon in Greensboro, We used to play marbles and mumblepeg when we were there.—*Plainsdealer.*

Yes, Me, and you used to be a devil instead of an editor.

Gen. Canby has declared the Constitution ratified, and "Daddy Kowles," and suit have gone to Washington to lay it up in "de arkives of gravity."

A sculptor in Paris recently choked himself to death by getting a bit of clay into his windpipe while playfully blowing pellets at a mark.

The machinery of Great Britain does the work of four hundred million men.

A Mrs. Teale of Brooklyn has become a helpless paralytic in consequence of tight lacing.

A T. Stewart retails \$200,000 worth of gloves yearly.

Sixty-seven thousand scholars daily attend the New York city schools.

The Kansas Legislature has sworn in five ladies as enrolling clerks.

The papers all over the State are accusing the poll holders of double dealing. There is something wrong in this county, certain. We have not yet received the official vote.

The seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in the northern part of Hendrick county, Va., and a number of hogs have been killed by eating them.

In Cincinnati, a novel style of advertising is to be attempted. An offer has been made by a citizen to the city government to give \$1,000 a year for the four hundred lamp-posts, his idea being to encase each post with metallic cards. A committee has reported in favor of the project.

Two men traveling in an open boat were picked up near Havana recently. It is thought that one of them may be St. Leger Grenfell, who recently escaped from the Dry Tortugas.

A man in New Hampshire crawled a quarter of a mile in satisfaction of an election bet.

A boy in Illinois recently shot his father for attempting to make him get up out of bed in the morning.

Prayer books, it is reported, are now got up with looking glasses placed on the inside of the covers.

## Tabular Statement of the Vote.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION		GOVERNOR		No. Registered in 1867.	Whites	Blacks
	FOR	AGAINST	Thos S. Ashe	W. W. Holden			
Burke and McDowell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	692	.....
Rutherford and Polk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2045	572	.....
Yancey and Mitchell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1520	90	.....
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3034	740	.....
Haywood and Jackson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1604	142	.....
Macon, Clay and Cherokee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2164	101	.....
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5451	692	.....
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5840	1367	.....
Davie and Rowan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2862	1550	.....
Cleveland,	693	915	.....	.....	1454	374	.....
Catawba,	409	1060	.....	.....	1352	318	.....
Lincoln,	647	598	.....	.....	897	417	.....
Gaston,	803	603	.....	.....	1053	442	.....
Mecklenburg,	1705	1925	.....	.....	1928	1659	.....
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1309	424	.....
Cabarrus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1175	746	.....
Stanley,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1330	282	.....
Anson,	812	823	.....	.....	1091	1076	.....
Stokes,	.....	.....	447	758	1280	300	.....
Forsythe,	1201	334	.....	.....	1341	449	.....
Wake,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2278	678	.....
Randolph,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2232	457	.....
Guilford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2690	1089	.....
Rockingham,	1413	1141	.....	.....	1405	1349	.....
Caswell,	1416	1438	.....	.....	1361	1703	.....
Alamance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1348	785	.....
Person,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1007	882	.....
Orange,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2004	1291	.....
Chatham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2206	1179	.....
Wake,	3336	2286	2304	3337	3019	2907	.....
Granville,	2076	1124	.....	.....	2020	2502	.....
Warren,	2231	944	.....	.....	856	2284	.....
Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1121	1487	.....
Cumberland,	1770	1129	.....	.....	1579	1546	.....
Harnett,	.....	.....	.....	.....	857	511	.....
Moore,	.....	.....	0000	0000	1366	459	.....
Montgomery,	722	253	0000	0000	894	321	.....
Richmond,	0000	0000	0000	0000	995	1084	.....
Wayne,	1485	1232	1229	1475	1506	1229	.....
Johnston,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1732	914	.....
Greene,	801	594	598	782	703	706	.....
Wilson,	923	891	883	909	1033	903	.....
Nash,	741	1048	1018	740	1071	873	.....
Halifax,	3046	1347	1314	3030	1005	3140	.....
Northampton,	1904	805	803	1889	1311	1660	.....
Edgecombe,	2349	1158	1158	2337	1246	2622	.....
Lenoir,	1195	845	838	1192	922	1078	.....
Brunswick,	784	785	.....	.....	742	728	.....
Columbus,	439	846	.....	.....	860	518	.....
Robeson,	1594	1252	1252	1594	1584	1451	.....
Bladen,	1270	971	.....	.....	1085	1146	.....
New Hanover,	3571	2235	2232	3565	1935	3224	.....
Duplin,	962	1489	1488	961	1445	1181	.....
Sampson,	1026	1180	1168	1018	1501	960	.....
Tyrell and Washington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280	790	.....
Martin,	937	920	921	943	971	799	.....
Bertie,	1320	618	603	1280	959	1264	.....
Hertford,	805	592	581	795	712	775	.....
Gates,	448	650	650	448	723	469	.....
Chowan,	701	457	467	692	607	667	.....
Perquimans,	870	533	529	864	705	633	.....
Pasquotank and Camden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1409	1511	.....
Currituck,	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	318	.....
Craven,	3401	1469	1461	3389	1505	3183	.....
Onslow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	816	492	.....
Carteret,	896	916	905	889	1195	749	.....
Jones,	594	451	444	593	483	539	.....
Beaufort,	1324	1056	1049	1309	1499	925	.....
Pitt,	1797	1258	1247	1775	1450	1449	.....
Hyde,	.....	.....	.....	.....	876	565	.....
						106721	72932

## GUILFORD VOTE—APRIL, 1868.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION		GOVERNOR		No. Registered in 1867.	Whites	Blacks
	FOR	AGAINST	Thos S. Ashe	W. W. Holden			
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Haywood and Jackson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1604	142	.....
Macon, Clay and Cherokee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2164	101	.....
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5451	692	.....
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5840	1367	.....
Davie and Rowan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2862	1550	.....
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Catawba,	409	1060	.....	.....	1352	318	.....
Lincoln,	647	598	.....	.....	897	417	.....
Gaston,	803	603	.....	.....	1053	442	.....
Mecklenburg,	1705	1925	.....	.....	1928	1659	.....







## The Farmer's Column.

**FARMING.**—We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All that the farmer raises brings a high price, and the price of labor is cheap.

Some will answer that free negroes will not work. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man, who hires a number of hands and is too lazy to attend to them, does not make money. But, we not unfrequently meet a gentleman whose hands do work, and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We confess, we cannot understand that. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, fruits, beef, bacon, chickens, ducks, eggs—everything that a farmer raises or ought to raise, is high, land cheap, labor cheap, and in cases we are speaking of, admitted to be efficient, and yet there is no profit in the cultivation of the soil. That is a strange state of affairs. It would seem to us that there would be more money in farming now than ever before. Will some of our readers give us an explanation?

In the meantime, we venture to make a few remarks which may be taken for what they are worth.

Let a farmer realize his condition fully. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not own the negroes he works, he cannot reap any profit from their increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about house than he can profitably employ. Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth half as much capital as when he owned slaves on his plantation. He will then work himself, either bodily or mentally, according to circumstances, and make all his household work. He will get his wife a cooking-stove and abolish entirely the old-fashioned kitchen; get her a sewing-machine and fix her up generally, so that all household matters may be performed with as little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and those of his children—get up in the morning and make his own fire, if necessary, and stir up his children, not have them lying in bed as in former times, waiting for a little dorkie to brush their shoes.

Farming, of course will not pay, if you keep idle negroes about you, who do not add to the products of the soil, who are consumers merely, and from whom you can derive no benefit from an increase.

Farming if managed properly in this country, is obliged to pay. But the merchant may sell a large quantity of goods at fair prices and yet not be able to support the extravagance of this family. So, a farmer may make large crops and sell them for high prices and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leagues of one sort or other. It will not do to say that the fault is in merchandise or in farming.

**A FACT FOR FARMERS.**—It may not be generally known that the seed of the sunflower is the most infallible remedy yet discovered, for the speedy cure of founder in horses. The directions, which we glean from a brief article upon the subject in the *Essex Banner*, are:

"Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will perfect a cure."

Sunflowers are easily grown alongside of fences and out of the way places where they take up but little room. The seed when fed in small quantities to the horses is very healthy, giving to the hair a peculiar gloss. It is diuretic in this tendency. Fowls like it much and thrive on it.

**GLYCERINE AND YOLK OF EGGS.**—Four parts by weight, of yolk of eggs rubbed in a mortar with five parts of glycerine, according to the *Philadelphia Journal of Pharmacy*, gives a preparation of great value as an unguent for application to broken surface of the skin of all kinds. The compound has a horny-like consistency, in unctuous fatty substances, but over which it has the advantage of being quickly removed by water. It is unalterable, a specimen having laid exposed to the air three years unchanged. Applied to the skin it forms a varnish which effectually excludes the air, and prevents its irritating effects. These properties render it serviceable for erysipelas and cutaneous affection, of which it allays the action.

## Wit and Wisdom.

**HANDKERCHIEF FLIRTATIONS.**—Drawing across lips: Desirous of getting acquainted.

Drawing across the eyes: I am sorry.

Taking by center: You are too willing.

Dropping: We will be friends.

Twirling in both hands: Indifference.

Drawing across the cheek: I hate you.

Letting it rest on the right cheek: Yes.

Letting it rest on the left cheek: No.

Twirling in left hand: I wish to get rid of you.

Twirling in the right hand: I love another.

Folding it: I wish to speak with you.

Over the shoulder: Follow me.

Opposite corners in both hands:—Wait for me.

Drawing across the forehead: We are watched.

Placing on the right ear: I have a message for you.

Letting it remain on the eye: You are cruel.

Winding around forefinger: I am engaged.

Winding around third finger: I am married.

N. B.—Practice makes perfect.

We suggest that our young girls form themselves into secret societies for the purpose of becoming experts in the above interesting and highly useful study.

**AN OLD STORY.**—The following is an old story and one which we have seen in print ere now, but a second perusal may afford our readers some amusement as was the effect with us. It was immediately attributable to a cotemporary of a neighboring city, who has picked it up somewhere and located the scene in his own place, and given it as happening to an unfortunate denizen of that quarter of the globe:

"A young fellow whose sweetheart discarded him the other night, was found shortly after seated on the curbstone thus moralizing in verses:

"Oh! Sal was fair, her eyes were blue  
Before her glance I knocked under;  
She knew I loved her, fond and true,  
Yet softly murmured go to thunder!"

"So I set me down in thought profound  
This maxim wise I drew:  
It's easier to love a gal,  
Than to make a gal love you."

Here his muse broke down, and he soon joined a band of red-nosed patriots, who 'took sugar in their'.

If time is money, how does it happen that those who have most of the former have least of the latter?

At Peoria, Ill., a hog ran into a house and seized an infant from a cradle and ran off with it.

**STAY LAW.**

As Gen. Canby has issued an order enforcing the Convention stay law, we republish it for the guidance of the people.

**AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.**

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-fifth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand; provided, however, That the plaintiff, if required,

shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same:—Provided, further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1866:—Provided, further, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale:—Provided such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *affor* *condemnation* *expansit*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term, 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term, 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term, 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or holder, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagee or trustee pay one-fifth of the residue of the debt, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustee or mortgagee pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt:—Provided, however, That should the trustee or mortgagee fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagee shall sell at six months credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1868. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—Provided, however, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same:—Provided, further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment:—Provided, further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instrument of writing or parole promise as is herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

**What do they mean?**

From whence the name? Bishop lawn, Heaven-cloth and tow. They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine.

What will they sew? About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common "spool" without rewinding.

Do they use much thread? "Simplicity, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs. S. L. Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed? By the C. S. F. S. M. Co.

By whom are they made? By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute.

How are they operated? They are essentially different.

Are they like Sewing & Co's? Ours will hem, fill, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, blind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Will they hem? Ours without hand, and without basting.

Some Machines require basting. They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropping stitches.

Will they sew through thick gathers? 30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

How long will they last? They are not, because not complicated.

Are they liable to get out of order? Slightly in, and Slightly High. Weight 10 lbs. Price \$10, \$20, \$27, and \$32.

What is their size? Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

Is the sewing durable? Cut stitches and pull on seams, &c.

How? Of whom can they be had? D. H. LA PIST, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials. Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine, Dr. H. H. STABLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says: "I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L. DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says: "After using other Machines of higher price, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A. H. MAXLEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says: "My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at \$20. She says she would not take \$10 for it. It does fine," &c. 4-6m

**L. R. MAY**

Has just received his new stock of

Spring & Summer Dry & Fancy

Goods, consisting of

Spring Delaines and Shallices,

Assorted Spring Dress goods,

Domestic & Scotch gingham,

Blue, Buff, Pink and Brown

Chambray gingham,

All wool Delaines, all colors,

Black and Brown Alpaca,

Assorted colored Cambrics,

Brown and bleached table linen,

Brown and bleached Table cloths,

Towels and Napkins,

Brown and bleached Crash,

Plain and check Jaconets,

Plain Swiss Muslin,

Cotton Diaper,

White Pique or Marseilles,

Black Velvet Ribbon,

Assorted Trimming Ribbon,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Colored cotton Handkerchiefs,

Ladies linen Handkerchiefs,

Gents hemmed linen Handkerchiefs,

Gents super stout Eng. & Hose,

Gents white, brown and mixed & Hose,

Ladies white and colored Hose,

Children and Misses cotton Hose,

Dress Buttons in all styles,

Linen shirt fronts,

Brown, Blue and Green Vail

Bureges,

Black silk and cotton Nets,

Ladies cotton Hosi & silk gloves,

Ladies and Misses hoop skirts,

White & colored French corsets,

Plain and figured window paper,

Brown and fancy Baskets,

Umbrellas all sizes,

Cotton and silk Parasols.

Call and examine my goods.

1-ly L. R. MAY.

## Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

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Plain Swiss Muslin,

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White Pique or Marseilles,

Black Velvet Ribbon,

Assorted Trimming Ribbon,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Colored cotton Handkerchiefs,

Ladies linen Handkerchiefs,

Gents hemmed linen Handkerchiefs,

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Bureges,

Black silk and cotton Nets,

Ladies cotton Hosi & silk gloves,

Ladies and Misses hoop skirts,

White & colored French corsets,

Plain and figured window paper,

Brown and fancy Baskets,

Umbrellas all sizes,

Cotton and silk Parasols.

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Repaired on short notice, and reasonable terms.

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The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulation in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

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